

le of the free
e question of
e citizens of
o right to in-

has never been the right of people to hold in reprobation of the present and find themselves the advocates of the right of property. You are not ashamed of your own trickery so much that we can be kept republished in a corner of the Liberator! Well! how then? The fundamental right of Beane & Co. to their new arrangement is not under their new arrangement. I see that David, in the Gazette of the following

tionists and their promising ones, but by them all, as he thought as it, and

the *Beacon* on *PATIENCE*.—Our last meeting were copied into the present issue of the *Beacon* and its representatives, and the free use of speech and advice was given to all. The world of right and wrong was depicted as it might say the expediency of *patience*.

Alas for our Xenia friend! He could communicate some of his fire to his countrymen in the press! "Ten leaguers; and this is the expression out of his brother of the great question of the right to the *Gazette* is surprised that the right has been taken for granted, and the petition is seriously disputed in the press. So we have. We have denied. Even the Van Buren whistles at the name of abolition, in the right of petition and freedom *in the abstract*. The only point of opinion, he respects the dispute shall be made.

petition. What does
you think ought to be done with these
they be received, read, referred, re-
sidered and reported on. And then
recognize our rights as Americans and
say you to acknowledging the right be
sion you pray? These are the rights
The Xenia correspondent will be
a half recognition of our rights. We
a full recognition of our rights, and
rights of the slave. Herein, we see
the difference between abolitionists
non-whigs or Democrats.

to preserve too the discretion of our
the Gazette. He does not doubt the
petition, "whoever might say of the
erty of exercising it, a certain case
that it is! He has got the right to
abolitionist will always be content with
simplest acknowledgment of their rights
a simple advance towards securing
propriety of their exercise. Adoption
of the whig type have initiated him into
vowant secret, that all abolitionists are

to distraction. Tell them they are not to be deceived by the arguments of the slave, and that we, their masters, have no other path but to throw in their path. And we have been doing nine years for the sole purpose of making a politician to concede that we have no other path but to think and speak as we please. We are now engaged in this political jugglery. The real object of abolition has been, the emancipation of millions of slaves; and in the pursuit of this object, they have moved steadily forward, greatly troubling themselves as to whether they might deny or concede their right.

Another leaf in the history of this nation, the late President Harrison received a letter from a political friend, in the following tenor: "We guess the man, of an abolition society. We guess the man. What, think you, the important question addressed to him, would have thought that an abolitionist is content on knowing the whole cult, would select those extracts from the General's and Vincennes speeches in which he is in an argument to demonstrate the

erty, as a consequence of the question of slavery in the future has demanded from him an explicit answer to the question, whether he now advocates the extension of slavery. His argument. Instead of this, what has the Questioner propounded, when Maria Weston Chandler would answer in the affirmative? Unhesitatingly as Gen. Harrison!

But this gentleman refused to answer privately, on the ground of "having too much to say to the public." This is a very serious arising from the absolute impossibility of answering the numerous letters I receive. I am obliged to confine myself to answering my opinions upon political questions, and to answer any from individuals who will send them to me by mail.

It is very true, that some of your letters have already been published in the newspaper of Dr. Henry of Illinois, to the newspaper of George, to Mr. Lyons of Virginia, to a member of Congress, which were revealed incidentally by Mr. Calhoun of Abolitionists may as well save themselves trouble of writing to Gen. Harrison. He answers letters from individuals—they are not from Abolitionists. No doubt, however, he

to understand that something must
accordingly be chosen the opportunity
furnished by a willing convention at Carlisle,
give interence to the following sentiments on
slavery question. We quote from the Ohi-
o Republican.

From the Cincinnati Record.
General Harrison's Speech at Carlisle.
We insert, according to promise, so much of
Harrison's speech at Carlisle, on the 21st inst.,
as related to the subject of abolition.

Having recently received a letter from a friend,
who is a member of an abolition society, and
saying to me two questions, which I cannot re-
spond to, but having from necessity, written the
above, but having from necessity, written the
last possibility of my answering the numerous letters
received, requiring my opinion upon political ques-
tions, I will not, in this case, make the same
error, but have the opportunity of answering them
in my own way, and thus making the rule I have
often been obliged to make, necessary of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:
1st.—Do you believe the people of the United States

